

CROP SITUATION SHOWS NO CHANGE

Support Withdrawn to Allow Market to Have Natural Reaction.

DUE A FORTNIGHT AGO

Estimated That Over Half the Crop Has Been Practically Sold.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The cotton market was very strong and active during the first half of the week, with prices making new high records since 1872 by advancing 30 to 50 points from last Saturday's quotations. This carried the January option up to 15.10 by Wednesday afternoon and to 15.30 for the May deliveries. It appears, however, that this high level was established that day by the bull clique, including in a good deal of manipulation in the Liverpool and New Orleans markets while our market was closed for the election holiday. Efforts to convert a good portion of their large paper profits into cash since then have caused the development of such a heavy general selling movement prices have broken sharply at all points.

This decline has extended to about 70 points to the close of business last night or the equivalent of a fluctuation of \$3.50 per bale from the high record prices reached on Wednesday's bulge. Where general buying prevailed up to that time heavy selling pressure has predominated since Thursday morning, and this still continues in evidence.

The market closed in a weak and unsettled condition last night at the lowest prices, with January on the basis of 14.3-8 cents to 14.60 for March and 14.3-4 cents for the May and July options. The Liverpool and New Orleans markets have declined about as much from their high record prices in sympathy with the slump here.

Extent of the Reaction.

The present decline in the market is regarded as more in the nature of a natural reaction from the past two months' sharp advance of over 330 points from 12 cents to 15.1-8 and 15.8-8 cents for the active options traded in on the local market. During this rise the reactions at no time extended beyond 20 to 30 points, and the market first crossed 14 cents a fortnight ago, there were many in the trade who then considered the advance was too rapid and a reaction of at least a half-cent was due. But those who sold on the basis of such theories were caught in the subsequent advance to 15 cents at the opening of this week, and were then induced to buy back the cotton at the top by the great strength the market showed in absorbing all the liquidation and other selling during the week to that point. Consequently when the reaction finally set in after Wednesday's bulge to 15.1-8 and 15.8-8 cents for January to next May and July deliveries the trade was least prepared for it.

Position of Speculators.

This caught so many in such an overbought condition that the slump of the last two days has been attended with liquidation of such a heavy and forced character as to make it appear that the leading operators here and at Chicago and New Orleans, trading in a sort of clique, had sold out and abandoned their bull campaign, at least for the time being. In usually open and liquid markets, such a reaction would have been followed by a sharp advance to 15 cents at the opening of this week, and were then induced to buy back the cotton at the top by the great strength the market showed in absorbing all the liquidation and other selling during the week to that point. Consequently when the reaction finally set in after Wednesday's bulge to 15.1-8 and 15.8-8 cents for January to next May and July deliveries the trade was least prepared for it.

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The Outlook.

The conservative estimate on the total size of the crop is 11,000,000 bales. This is from a consensus of reports and crop estimates made by the best posted and most conservative interests in the trade, scattered throughout the cotton belt, and most active in the markets here and at New Orleans, Memphis and Galveston. It is estimated that over half of the crop has now been practically sold. The question which the trade is now facing is whether the price the balance will bring on the

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EDGE OFF MILLING DEMAND FOR WHEAT

Judges of Market Conditions Looking for Lower Level of Values.

NEW YORK, November 7.—For three successive months, the buying of wheat by millers and of flour by distributors has been the best known factor in the market. It was like filling up a big empty reservoir, and took a long time even to get the bottom covered, but the process of filling then became more rapid. It has been so during the past two weeks particularly, as a result of which, there is accumulating evidence that the edge of the milling demand for wheat, and that the buying of flour is slackening.

With reduction in the demand for wheat, there has come a lessening in the cash premiums in all the winter and winter wheat markets, and these are now getting down to a basis where elevator interests in Kansas City have been the best buyers of cash wheat in the sample market there and sellers of December, and the premiums on hard winter have been almost wiped out. On red wheat there is a big premium over December, but it has been shaded of late, and the "domestic situation" appears to grow heavier all the time. Good judges of market conditions here are inclined to look for a lower level of values, not only for wheat, but for all other grains.

There is just now an abundance of wheat the world over, with the exception of Hungary and Germany, and the high level of values is bringing out supplies with more than the usual freedom. Accumulations in this country are progressing faster, but the decrease of nearly 2,000,000 bushels in the European visible supply this week, and of 700,000 bushels last week in the quantity of ocean passage, this in the face of world's shipments of over 14,000,000 bushels, and of the putting afloat of over 28,000,000 bushels from all exporting countries in the past two weeks—brings out the question, where has the wheat gone to?

CORN CROP REPORT WILL APPEAR TO-DAY

First Definite Estimate of Size of This Year's Yield.

CHICAGO, Ill., November 7.—An estimate on the crop will be given to the trade in the government report to be issued Monday, November 8, at 1 o'clock Eastern time. It will set aside all guesses and give the country a more definite idea of the yield. The average for the entire crop, on the basis of the "condition reports" at 2,575,300,000 to 2,600,000,000 bushels. These reports, however, have proved to be out of line on all but the oats crop this year, and the trade is looking for a corn crop of 2,800,000,000 bushels. In the States of largest production there is an average yield per acre this year of five to ten bushels per acre, and some run twelve to fifteen bushels more than last year. The average for the entire crop is estimated at 2.5 to 2.6 bushels per acre, a comparatively low yield per acre makes what would have been considered a big crop a few years ago.

A yield of 26 bushels, such as given by Snow, with the acreage of 109,000,000 acres, as given by the government, would suggest a crop of 2,800,000,000 bushels; a yield of twenty-six bushels gives 2,834,000,000 bushels. It will be a surprise if the crop is not conceded more than twenty-five bushels per acre, which means 2,750,000,000 bushels. The average for the past five years, up to and including 1908, was 2,673,000,000 bushels, and the yield per acre 27.5 bushels. On the five-year average this year's crop will be 3,000,000,000 bushels, and with a yield of 27.5 bushels per acre, the crop would be 2,800,000,000 bushels. The largest crop ever raised was 2,927,000,000 bushels, in 1906, when the acreage was 96,737,581 acres, and the yield per acre 30.3 bushels, the largest on record. It will be a great disappointment to the trade if Monday's official crop estimates are not up to 2,800,000,000 bushels. In the surplus States, where the commercial crop of the country is raised, the crop this year is one of the best on record.

MARKET IS STRONGER WITH PRICES FIRM

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., November 7.—The leaf tobacco market continues quite light for this time of the year and prices are firm with the daily average ranging in the neighborhood of \$10 per hundred. There is no doubt that the market is much stronger, and growers are selling now are free to say so. Bright tobaccos especially are in demand.

The long dry spell has been the principal cause of light sales this week, as many growers have been unable to get their tobacco in shape for the market. The showmen have shown in some sections Tuesday, but not enough rain fell to moisten the atmosphere to the point desired by buyers. The dry weather has also resulted in the ground in many places becoming too hard to plow, and thus is keeping the growers from getting their tobacco in shape. It is simply fine, and the farmers have plenty of other work to do, and they are about as busy a set of people as one could find.

Should a good season come, the market is going to have its hands full. Just what effect big crops will have on the market has not been seen, but the warehousemen do not expect prices to be affected to any marked degree, unless the market is glutted for too long a time.

Lynchburg Market.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

LYNCHBURG, Va., November 7.—The sales of tobacco in Lynchburg last week aggregated \$4,800,000, a decrease of \$8,000,000 when compared with the previous week. The sales for the season aggregate 995,400 pounds, 2,876,200 pounds less than last season, but more than 100,000 pounds in excess of the average sold at this time in the past decade.

The offerings were largely of the medium and good grades, and most of it was in too high order, this being due to the fact that the buyers were fully up to quotations, despite the high order of most of the offerings, the quotations being as follows: Lugs—Common or damaged, \$5.00 to \$5.50; medium, \$5.50 to \$6.00; good, \$6.00 to \$6.50; leaf—Common or damaged, \$5.50 to \$6.00; medium, \$6.00 to \$6.50; good, \$6.50 to \$7.00; extra, \$7.00 to \$7.50; choice, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

ACTIVITY IN ALL BRANCHES OF TRADE

Large Volume of Bank Clearings Reflects Prosperity Throughout Country.

FIRM UNDERTONE MAINTAINED

Highly Favorable Advices, Both as to Present and Prospective Conditions.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The election holiday in New York and the usual November 1 holiday in London and Paris caused considerable interruption to the course of events in the stock market last week. The halting tendency of the speculation was owing partly also to the continued uncertainty over the position in the money market. The result was to throw some check upon stock market activity. Commercial and industrial advices were so highly favorable, however, as to maintain a firm undertone.

Attention was centered on foreign money markets in the effort to read the prospect, although advices from those centers reported that consideration of American requirements had much to do with forming judgment on the outlook. The opinion persists in the London banking world that American borrowing for purposes of stock speculation has much to do with the pressure upon banking resources in London. The small increase in the rate of the New York banks which followed the advances in the Bank of England official discount rate fostered a conviction that American credits in London had been disturbed in one quarter, only to find redolence in another.

Along with this report the impression was conveyed that further protective measures by the Bank of England would be resorted to in order to correct this condition. The early effect was lessened when the Imperial Bank of Germany, and later the Bank of England, left their discount rates undisturbed. The reports of condition of the three great European banks for the week were weak, however, partly in connection with the November 1 settlement, and the progress of the week brought further reports of advances in the official discount rates being under discussion. The interior demand for currency continued. Light on the money market is thrown incidentally by the reception tendered by the stock market to announcements of new stock issues.

On the industrial side were reiterated reports of the unparalleled state of the iron and steel industry. The copper industrials also were responsive to reports of some large sales and to reports of upward movement in the relations between the great copper producers. The speculation in cotton caused disquietude in financial circles here and abroad as to the possible consequences. The rising tide of railroad earnings was reflected in the reports for September net results. Commercial advices in general were highly favorable both in regard to present and prospective conditions. The large volume of bank clearings the country over reflects the activity of all branches of trade.

NEW RECORD FOR IRON PRODUCTION

Highest Point Ever Reached in Output During Month of October.

NEW YORK, November 7.—During October the country's production of iron attained the highest record ever known. The total was 2,592,000 tons, that being an increase of 9 per cent over the preceding month, which itself broke all records in the trade of 23 per cent over three months before, of 47 per cent over April, and of 11 per cent over the maximum of two years ago, at the height of the industrial boom, which ended with the panic of 1907. Along with the last month's maximum production, consumption of iron was also at a greater volume than ever before known.

The establishment of such an absolute record in the iron output suggests inquiry whether or not similar records are being attained in other directions. Copper production is running close to a new record, the monthly output in not. Bank clearings in October scored a gain of 15 per cent over September, of 31 per cent over the country's previous maximum, that of January, 1908. On Wednesday of the 10th, the country's clearings were \$736,461,849, an unprecedented record. Merchandise exports in September were at high record for the month, and were probably still larger in October, though they have not yet reached the absolute maximum, which was \$907,000,000 in December, 1907, against this September's \$183,000,000. So of last September's \$121,000,000 merchandise imports, which were 27 per cent greater than in September, 1908, and 4 per cent greater than the previous maximum, though they did not equal the \$132,000,000 of last March.

So much for the high records. In view of so remarkable a showing, it should be equally interesting to look in other directions, where we are not making high records, and see just what is the state of things in those directions. Consumption of copper has already been mentioned; it still has a long way to go before reaching the maximum of the spring of 1907. Steel production, the trade balance in the country's favor, which was a very important "record" in 1909 and 1901, has fallen, so far as records the year to date, to abnormally low figures.

In 1900 and 1905, a cardinal influence in the general financial condition was the bumper grain and cotton crops, the world over. The world's yield of both in this year far below the record, our cotton crop is apparently the smallest since 1903, our wheat crop falls below 1904 and 1907, and our corn yield will not match 1901 or 1904.

BUYERS OF WHEAT ARE VERY SCARCE

Offerings Are Large and there is Heavy Selling Pressure.

SENTIMENT PROVES BEARISH

Market News and Statistics Not Calculated to Bring Peace of Mind.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The domestic wheat markets were weak early in the week. Many of the time buyers were decidedly scarce, while offerings were larger, with somewhat heavy selling pressure. In some quarters the increased pressure to sell was largely attributed to the preponderance of bearish sentiment. Apparently there was a tendency among large professional operators to manipulate the market for a decline.

Attitude of Speculators.

It was believed that many of the big leaders who had been on the long side previously had sold out on the recent advance, and possibly had covered the short side. At the same time, they seemed to be in a mood to maneuver for a break, and it is supposed that they will be loading up again later on. It must be admitted that most of the market news and statistics has been calculated to cause depression. For one thing, receipts at primary points have shown enlargement, especially at winter wheat markets, and as the milling demand has been somewhat lighter, cash prices have weakened rather sharply, notably in Kansas City and St. Louis. Such an outcome caused no surprise, however, among dealers who were anticipating a narrowing of the price difference between prime cash wheat and December contracts, the former having been selling at an unusually big premium.

The readjustment was considered a healthy and favorable feature, because for some weeks milling business in winter wheat markets was greatly hindered by the merger of the two markets, the remarkably high prices current. In other words, winter wheat was so scarce and dear, while spring was just the reverse, that winter wheat millers were placed at a great disadvantage. Selling was also stimulated in part by the discouraging tenor of cable advices, European markets being depressed partly by the continued liberal world's shipments, including another huge contribution by Russia, but notwithstanding this the quantity of passage showed a marked reduction. Continental markets, and notably Berlin, were particularly depressed, largely because the bulk of the wheat put afloat last week was destined for the Continent. Prices in Europe were also affected by the unfavorable weather and crop advices from Argentina, and according to private cables, the exportable surplus in that country is estimated to be 25,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago.

Towards the Close.

Late in the week there was further depression in the wheat market. The decline was checked temporarily by moderate covering by small scalpers and room traders, but as soon as the market opened on Monday, the sharp selling was stimulated largely by continued liberal receipts at primary points, especially in winter wheat markets, and with a subsidence of the milling demand cash prices broke sharply. December contracts declined more rapidly than May. It was the general impression that many sellers of cash wheat or December were replacing with May.

There was considered quite natural because the May appeared relatively cheap to many conservative and experienced merchants. In the local market, for example, May was selling at 1-1-2 cents under December, but recently the difference has narrowed to 3-4 cents. Chicago was selling last week at 8-8 cents under December, while recently May has been at the premium of 3-8 cent. Similar changes have taken place in practically all Western markets. Selling was partly stimulated by reports that weather and crop prospects were favorable in Argentina. Nevertheless, the exports from that country this week were small, and none of it to Europe. It is also claimed that exports from Russia and other exporting countries were not so large as they were a smaller this week. As a consequence European markets were somewhat firmer in the late trading. Exporters have been almost idle, having only few orders, and almost wholly for durum or soft wheat.

Essex County.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

BEDFORD CITY, Va., November 7.—The official vote of Bedford county as polled on Tuesday, August 3, 1909, is as follows: For Governor—Mann, 844; Kent, 1238; Dennett, 6; For Lieutenant Governor—Elliott, 149; Lincoln, 1092; Good, 6; For Attorney General—Williams, 832; Revercomb, 1138; For Secretary of the Commonwealth—Brent, 1101; Harrison, 12; For Treasurer—Harrison, 831; Crupper, 1106; Harris, 6; For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Eggleston, 834; Robertson, 1084; Ross, 4; For Registrar—Mann, 870; Kent, 202; Dennett, 2; Lieutenant Governor—Elliott, 149; Lincoln, 1092; Good, 6; Attorney General—Williams, 832; Revercomb, 1138; Secretary of the Commonwealth—Brent, 1101; Harrison, 12; Treasurer—Harrison, 831; Crupper, 1106; Harris, 6; For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Eggleston, 834; Robertson, 1084; Ross, 4; For Registrar—Mann, 870; Kent, 202; Dennett, 2; Lieutenant Governor—Elliott, 149; Lincoln, 1092; Good, 6; Attorney General—Williams, 832; Revercomb, 1138; Secretary of the Commonwealth—Brent, 1101; 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